

## VANDERBILT HOTEL ENDS WOMAN'S BAR

Buffet Dedicated to the Fair Sex Is  
Now the Oasis for Broad  
Shouldered Men.

The first woman's bar at the new Vanderbilt Hotel has perished from the face of the earth. Large men with broad shoulders now sit before the buffet which was once dedicated to the feminine, and wreaths of the incense of perfects linger among the rare old Chinese paintings on the walls of that retreat. The English butler who was wont to serve dainty drinks and creme violette and curacao in thin stemmed glasses now is content to purvey the Scotch highland of commerce.

It was decided several days ago by the management to abolish the bar for the fair, because the idea did not seem to find especial favor in their eyes. It was only an experiment, an innovation. One change chairs about a new hotel from this corner to that and moves rugs about and hangs the pictures first on that wall and then on this. So it was that the woman's bar, with its Chippendale chairs of the Cathay influence, and its blue and yellow rugs, its grill work in the windows, has been transmuted into a cafe where one may have a cocktail, chat with a friend and be wined to other realms, brushing one's high top hat on the way.

From all this it must not be understood that there is any reason why either man or woman should die of thirst, for the relinquishing of one experiment means merely the shifting about into another form of the means of giving to the public that which it desires, or of abolishing that for which it makes known no long felt want.

The teapot still sings upon the hob at the Vanderbilt, there are most delectable cakes to be had, and when womanhood comes to seek rest and refreshment let it not be said that there is any show of neglect even if that Oriental room and its buffet, its shining bottles and the English butler have been dedicated to another employment.

Chance. A third instalment of Joseph Conrad's fine story of the sea will appear, illustrated, in next Sunday's NEW YORK HERALD. A synopsis of what has gone before accompanies it, but you can't afford to miss a chapter.

## INVENTOR'S WIFE IS HELD FOR MURDER

Chicago Grand Jury Indicts Mrs.  
Morrow, and Trial Is Expected  
To Be Sensational.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]  
CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday.—Mrs. Rena B. Morrow was indicted by the Grand Jury to-day for the murder of her husband, Charles B. Morrow, an inventor, who was found shot to death in his home, No. 4,455 Michigan avenue. Mrs. Morrow is well known in south side social circles, and is a poet.

The case promises to be one of the most sensational ever heard in the criminal courts of Illinois, the reputation and social standing of the accused woman giving great interest to the trial.

"I expected that I would be indicted," said Mrs. Morrow. "The news did not come as a shock. There exists a conspiracy against me and I am the victim of a strange set of circumstances. Before God and man I am innocent of having taken the life of my husband."

The body of Mr. Morrow, frozen stiff, with two bullet wounds, was found on the rear porch of his home.

## RELIEF SOON FOR "WORST" CAR JAM

New Feed Wires Ready, so Conges-  
tion on Williamsburg Bridge  
Can Be Remedied.

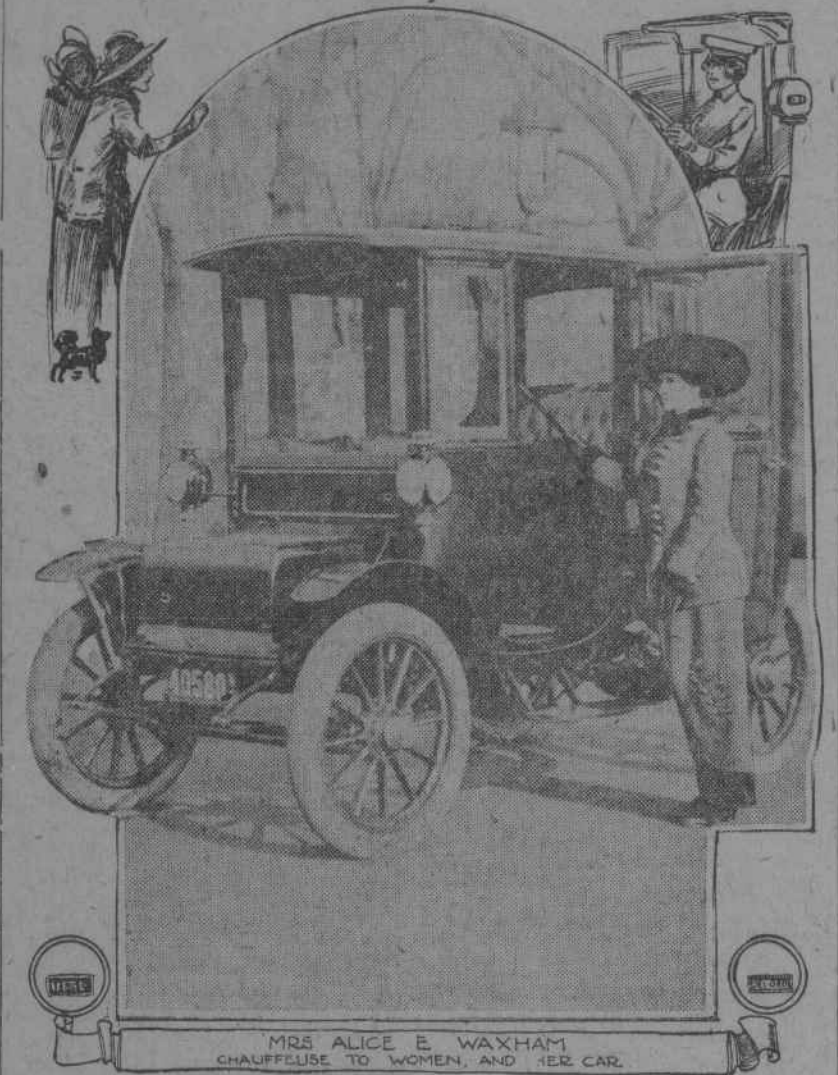
Relief is promised from the street railway traffic congestion at the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg Bridge, which experts declare to be without equal anywhere in the world. For two years Delancey street at the bridge entrance has presented a spectacle in the evening rush hours unparalleled anywhere for the number of cars operated over shore strips of rails and for the enormous numbers of passengers riding, transferring and otherwise participating in the movement of the hundreds of thousands who walk or ride across the bridge every evening.

The expectation of relief is based on action by the city officials, suggestions by the Public Service Commission and the attitude of the New York Railway Company in seeking to improve the service of the surface lines of which the latter has recently acquired control.

Officials of the Public Service Commission have used the bridge approach between half-past five and half-past six o'clock in the evening as a spectacle for exhibition to visitors interested in city passenger transportation. These tell tales of what they suggest are extraordinary cases of street car traffic congestion in their home cities.

They are seldom convinced that any order or schedules are observed by the street cars there operating until they are taken to a point for observation of the short trip of rails over which cars pass every hour in each of the two evening rush hours. That many cars, four every minute or one every fifteen seconds, not only pass over the tracks but by their schedule must be and are maintained. None of them may take any chance of getting tied up, for in such a whirl one disabled car would create a frightful and far reaching disorganization.

## First Public Chauffeuse to Hire Is Ready with Her Electric Car



Young Mrs. Waxham Advertises Perfect Service to Women  
Invalids and Convalescents, for Shopping Parties or for  
Recreation, and Furnishes References.

New York's first professional chauffeuse, Mrs. Alice E. Waxham, announces through the HERALD's advertising columns that she is ready for business, in an advertisement which reads:—

EXPERIENCED young lady chauffeur offers her services with luxurious electric coupé to lady convalescents, shopping parties or recreation; best physicians' references.

Mrs. Waxham is a slender, bright-eyed and apparently quick-witted young woman. Her skill as a driver of automobiles was acquired in piloting her own big touring car over the mountain roads of Colorado and in directing her electric runabout through the mazes of Chicago's State street in the shopping hour. She is frank about all that has made her a pioneer of women as a professional driver.

"Outdoor life has been my greatest enjoyment from girlhood," she said to a reporter. "My father was a physician and I was married to a physician. My husband was just as fond as I am of riding, and though we loved our ponies, we caught the automobile fever a few years before his death. It was such a pleasure to be able to ride from Denver to Colorado Springs in our car almost as quickly as we could go by train that we often made the trip there and to other places. I learned to drive the car and to know all about the mechanism of an automobile."

"In Chicago we had other cars, and when I was left alone driving was one of my greatest consolations. I came to New York to live, and then came another

death that made me face the necessity of doing something to add to my income. "For weeks and weeks I studied the problem. I wanted outdoor work, but found little encouragement in the fields open to women. I wanted to keep my car, too, and make it help me, but I could not see how to do it. I did not want to consider merely hiring out my machine with myself as driver. I did not want to come into competition directly with men nor lose altogether the atmosphere of femininity in whatever I should do."

"At last I decided that I would hire my machine and my services as driver to women invalids, convalescents or for shopping, and I would drive it myself. When I had gone through my first two years at Wellesley I dropped the regular course to take up medicine, but I did not complete that course either. As soon as I felt that I had selected the occupation that would bring adequate returns, keep me outdoors and permit exercise of the only talents nature has given me I sold my gasoline car and bought a low-swinging, comfortable electric, which I knew would be the ideal vehicle for the 'classes' of women whom I hope to have for patrons."

"So I have done it. As to smooth driving, I must answer and I have no fears, because my experience has been wide. Physicians have cordially indorsed my plan. Now I have advertised in the Herald and believe I have done all I can to make ready for my work."

"The response to my advertisements in the Herald has been instantaneous and most gratifying. More than a score of women have engaged me to drive them, and nearly fifty physicians have offered to aid my enterprise."



CAMDEN, N. J.—Charged with giving "knockout drops" to chickens so he could steal them without raising a fuss, William Campbell admitted he had soaked corn in a mixture of chloral. He was sent to jail for six months.



FREMONT, Ohio.—Hearing gasoline was an effective cleansing agent, John Durkin gave his favorite tips a bath in the stuff. He declared afterward he felt that he owed some barber the price of a beard and hair shave.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A coffee brigade was formed to fight flames in a get fed fast restaurant. Cupfuls of the brown fluid accurately aimed by customers and waitresses saved work for the Fire Department.

WATTSBORO, Kan.—William Palmer while out "possum shooting" fired repeatedly at an animal his dogs had treed. The "varmint" leaped out of the branches and made tracks toward Palmer's home. Then the hunter learned he had been trying to kill the family cat.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal.—"California Invites the World" is the slogan printed upon the stationery of the penitentiary where the McNamara reside. The motto was adopted to advertise the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

ONTEARIO, Ohio.—Girls have made their leap year rule to escort to the young men's homes their dancing partners and to re-pair to their own domiciles without convoy.

SALERS, Ore.—In a village convention near here a delegate made a long speech, naming as a candidate for the Legislature "a man who for years and years has been with 'Jim' Wade, our leading merchant." Called upon for a speech, the candidate remained strangely still. It was found he was "Jim" Wade's clothing dummy.

SANTA FE, N. M.—Gustave Lindberg, the first prisoner to be thrust into the new county jail, went to sleep upon the floor. The convicts, however, hardened, and they had to use chisels before Lindberg could answer the breakfast call.

NOW IT'S THE SPIRITUAL HE-GIRA.—The story of the Wright-Clenny case of strange matrimonial entanglement, in which the principal, defied public opinion in defence of a principle. Next Sunday's NEW YORK HERALD.

## BOARDS LEGAL OF SUBWAY PLANS

Mr. Jackson Says Boards Did  
Not Have Right to Delegate  
Power to Committee.

William S. Jackson, formerly Attorney General of New York, who in a communication to the HERALD several weeks ago asked the city and State authorities to let the public have some light on the rapid transit situation, yesterday declared there were grave doubts as to the legality of the subway plans approved last summer. He asserted that the Board of Estimate and Public Service Commission did not have the legal right to delegate any powers to the committee which formulated the plans that were accepted by both bodies.

"Mr. Jackson said yesterday:—  
"I have read the answer of the chairman of the Public Service Commission, Mr. Wilcox, to my letter of the 6th inst., published in the HERALD. The commissioner clearly indicates his own opinion prior to the procedure of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on July 20 and 21 last regarding the best subway policy. If, as he says, his opinion is shared by a majority of the Public Service Commission, or if it now is the opinion of the commission, or if the commission has any opinion, the public is entitled to a public record of that fact, and no final report of 'judicial committee' or pretended and fictitious obligation to abide by a determination of a 'non-statutory' joint committee should be suffered to prevent such public record."

"In the first place, it is not a 'fair answer' to a question as to official competency and fairness in the whole subway policy to assert that 'subway construction has not been halted.' The public prefers a halt or a retreat if the present route is to be discarded. When the Commissioner tries to pour out a little oil by stating that the construction under contract must be an essential part of the future subway system regardless of what company may operate he does not take the public into his confidence by telling how far into the future he is looking or by telling all he must know of the public disadvantages of the present policy, which did not originate with the Public Service Commission. He should try to hide his own private things, or should true public servants expose them? It may be that the future will show that the public officials yielded to the too insistent clamor of the newspapers to 'start digging' before it was time to dig. Just as Lincoln was pushed into the battle of Bull Run."

"Soft Substitutes for Unlawful."

"In the next place, the Commissioner states that the city 'stands committed to the alternative proposal contained in the joint report.' This assumption is the great and fundamental error in this error has led the Public Service Commission to a subversion of the legislative intent regarding the relative functions of the State and local authorities and into glaring and grotesque inconsistencies. "For instance, the Commissioner says that the city 'stands committed'; yet the learned counsel of the Public Service Commission, when recently answering the contention made before the Appellate Division that the procedure of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on July 20 and 21 last, and the subsequent acts of the Public Service Commission were unconstitutional, argued that such procedure and acts were merely 'informal,' 'extra legal' or 'non-statutory' (soft substitutes for the old-fashioned term 'unlawful'), and, therefore, that the city was not committed to the alternative proposal. Is this fair and honest to the Court and to the public, or is it plain deceit and evasion?"

"What difference does it make whether the acts be called formal or informal, so long as they are regarded by the officials concerned to be of sufficient strength to bind and direct them in their official conduct, and to cause them to declare that the city 'stands committed' and to proceed accordingly?"

"Preposterous Excuse."

"Upon the same occasion the same learned counsel made the further remarkable argument that before the final steps of the unlawful procedure, namely, the carrying out of the alternative proposal of the joint report—could be consummated the State constitution might be changed so as to make the procedure lawful. Was a more preposterous excuse ever advanced for a violation of the law? Is it a declaration of the highest law of the State? Upon what meat does these officials feed? If this is a good defence for the unlawful purposes and acts of these officials is not the same defence available in all breaches of public trust, and to bank wreckers, burglars and criminal conspirators of every sort? 'Why,' such ones might say, 'we thought the constitution, the statutes and the State constitution might be changed before we finished the job.'"

"What is the reason for all this indirection and straining and twisting? Simply because the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shifted their separate duties and separate responsibilities upon a joint committee and heedlessly and stubbornly have insisted upon following the procedure laid down by the report of that committee on June 5 last, although every official concerned should know that the outcome will be a wretched bungle, and even though it is necessary to amend the State constitution in order to follow the higher law of that report."

Not Commissioner's Judgment.

"That the report of the joint committee is not the judgment of the Public Service Commission, Commissioner Wilcox admits when he states that another proposition, different from any set forth in the joint report, was under consideration since the submission of that report, which proposition met with the approval of the chairman and a majority of the Public Service Commission. This opinion or any other opinion of the committee should be a matter of public record and should be submitted to the local authorities in the course intended by law."

"We understand that the device of the joint committee was meant to simplify and expedite harmonious procedure, and doubtless did so up to the time of the report on June 5. However, when it developed afterward that the report fails to constitute an expression of the independent judgment of either the State or local authorities, yet, nevertheless, is assumed to be a binding obligation upon both those authorities, even to the extent of permitting, without protest, the subway policy of this city for the next half century to be determined in the petty, unfair, tricky and concededly abortive manner of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on July 20 and 21 last, then the joint committee is turned into an instrument with which to shrink responsibility, bamboozle the public and defeat the plain purposes of the statutes."

Prison for Marrying Girl of 13.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday.—Convicted of child stealing, Salvatore Di Biasi, who was arrested at Cleveland, Ohio, after he had eloped with and married thirteen-year-old Blossom Sparks, of this city, was fined \$1,000 and sentenced to two years' imprisonment to-day. The girl went as Di Biasi was led out of court.

## Friendly Suit to Decide Subway Legal Tangle

Doubt as to the City's Right to Enter Into Partnership with a  
Railroad Corporation Likely To Be Taken  
to Court for Settlement.

Lawyers representing the Public Service Commission, the Interborough Company and bankers for that company have been in consultation for the last week regarding legal questions raised in the contracts proposed for the new subway lines. Francis Lynde Stetson has represented the banking and railroad interests and George S. Coleman has appeared for the city.

Another meeting will be held early this week, possibly to-morrow, at which the lawyers will advise what action they deem necessary. It is expected that the question will then be submitted to the Law Department for an official opinion.

Officials have expressed doubt as to whether they have a right to enter into partnership with a railroad corporation as is proposed by sharing the expense of equipment and construction of the new lines. The State Constitution forbids a city to lend its credit to aid a private corporation. All the other legal questions that have been raised will be decided before the negotiations continue further, and it doubt still remains after the discussions a "friendly suit" will be brought to get the authority of the courts.

## RUSHING WORK ON LEXINGTON SUBWAY

Seven Hundred Men Digging on Six  
Sections of Route, Service  
Board Reports.

Seven hundred men are digging for the Lexington avenue subway, engineers of the Public Service Commission reported yesterday. Work is in progress on six sections of the route between Thirtieth and 150th streets and work on another section will be started soon. The cost of the work under contract is about \$27,000,000. The engineers say that nearly four-fifths of the contract work on the Fourth avenue subway in Brooklyn has been completed and the Centre street loop is about sixty per cent completed.

On section 10 of the Lexington avenue loop, between Seventy-ninth and Ninety-third streets, 100 men are employed, and the shaft at Eighty-fourth street is down eighteen feet. Through this entire section solid rock is encountered from three to six feet underground. Most rapid progress is being made on section 13, 106th to 111th street, where 400 men are employed. At 108th, 109th and 111th streets the ex-

cavation is now from ten to twelve feet deep, and much water has been encountered to retard the work. All the buildings in the section are being protected by underpinning.

## KILLED IN HOTEL ELEVATOR SHAFT

Boy's Body, Caught by Car, When  
Released Falls Seventeen  
Stories.

Mystery surrounds the manner in which John A. Perry, fifteen years old, of No. 504 West Forty-ninth street, was killed in the shaft of the freight elevator of the Hotel Ansonia yesterday afternoon.

The elevator car, soon after noon, became blocked between the sixteenth and seventeenth floors. Some person looking down the shaft from the seventeenth floor saw the boy's head hanging out of the car and notified the engineer. In an effort to rescue the boy the car was started up and the body of the boy fell to the bottom of the shaft. Every bone in the body was broken and the head and face were crushed in. Dr. Strumm, the hotel physician, was unable to say if the boy had been killed by the fall or had been dead when he plunged down the shaft.

The boy was not known in the hotel nor could any person say what he had been doing there. Several gas fixtures were found in his coat pocket. Papers in a pocket gave his name and the body was identified by Mrs. Mary Perry as that of her son. She told the police the boy had disappeared from home a week ago.

FARMERS HOLD WOLF DRIVE.

Animals This Winter Are More Numerous Than for Many Years.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Saturday.—Wolves in the country surrounding this city have become such a menace to young stock and poultry that organized measures have been undertaken in several localities for their extermination. In the lone jack neighborhood several hundred farmers engaged in a wolf drive. The dry weather of last summer offered a favorite season for rearing young wolves, and it is said the animals are more numerous than for many years.

## DAY OF EASTERN FARMER IS HERE

Commissioner of Agriculture Tells  
Why Delinquent Boys Should  
Learn to Till the Soil.

"The day of the Eastern farmer is here," said State Commissioner of Agriculture Raymond A. Pearson yesterday at the Hotel Chelsea, where a conference on agricultural education for dependent and delinquent boys, is being held under the auspices of the New York Child Welfare Committee of the Russell Sage Foundation.

"We hear a lot of idle talk about the 'worn-out' farms of this State and the East generally," said the Commissioner. "We passed through a period of depression while the great Middle West was being opened up, but there are no more easy acres out there and the population is growing all the time."

"New York farms, in spite of much misinformation to the contrary, today are yielding greater average potato crops and more wheat to the acre, and more corn, than many of the much vaunted big States of the Mississippi Valley. I can think of no more normal way of leading for the dependent and delinquent boy than by teaching him agriculture."

Upon the motion of John R. Boardman, of the Good Will Farm, at Hinesley, Me., the New York Child Welfare Committee of the Russell Sage Foundation, was asked to act as a bureau for the dissemination of information relative to the management of such institutions, and all present pledged themselves to enter into and assist the movement.

A committee to formulate the plan and scope of the bureau was named, as follows:—R. R. Reeder, superintendent of the New York Orphan Asylum; William R. George, founder of the George Junior Republic; Brother Barnabas, superintendent of the Lincoln Agricultural School; H. L. Hilliard, of the Berkshire Industrial School, and a representative of Jewish institutions to be named later.

HENS ROOST UPON SHEEP.

PRINCETON, Ind., Saturday.—Robert Melton, a farmer living near here, reports that in the cold weather chickens in his barnyards have made a practice of riding around on the backs of sheep, their feet clutched in the wool and cuddling closely to keep warm.

The chickens would hop down from the sheep only when very hungry. Melton feeds his cattle in two sheds and he says the chickens, following their practice on the sheep, have now got to preening themselves and the backs of the cows and riding from one feeding stable to another to pick up the grain scattered about. He says sometimes two or three chickens will be seen complacently riding along on the back of one cow, their feet saved from wading the snow.

DRY GOODS, &C. DRY GOODS, &C. DRY GOODS, &C.

Mills to Consumer

Looms to Wearer

You Can Buy Your Silks  
at Our Wholesale Store and  
Save the Middleman's Profits

It matters not what a woman needs—if she has the privilege of buying it at a manufacturer's wholesale store, she generally goes there. Why? The reasons are many:

- (1) To save money.
- (2) Because the stocks are fresh and new.
- (3) The assortments are larger.
- (4) The manufacturer, being a specialist, can give her expert advice regarding style, qualities, &c.

YOU are privileged to buy your silks at our WHOLESALE STORE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

This is your invitation. You need no introduction. Our Wholesale Silk Store has been opened for all times to the buying public.

If you do not need silk now—come a sight-seeing. You will be as warmly welcomed as if you were a purchaser.

You will find that our tremendous stock mirrors Fashion's every idea in silk fabrics. It answers Fashion's every demand.

Here is a beautiful vari-colored gathering of every weave, texture, tissue and coloring in which silk is made. Everything that you will find elsewhere—and hundreds of rich, exclusive creations of individuality that you will find only here.

Don't you think you should investigate our prices before you buy any more silks?

WE especially commend our displays to the sincerely critical Fashion Writers. We will welcome their criticism.

Monday Ushers in a Brilliant Exhibition of New Silks

Mills to Consumer

Looms to Wearer



Rogers Thompson Givernaud Co.  
Fourth Avenue, at 24th St., N. Y.

One block from 24th St. Silks at West New York, N. J.; Hoboken, N. J.; Homestead, N. J.; Allentown, Pa.; Norwich, Conn.